WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

CIRCULAR.

New Prices and Discounts adopted by the American Tract Society.

It is the object of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, in this document, to lay before the branches and auxiliaries, supporters and friends of the Society, a *new system of prices and discounts*, at which the Society's publications will hereafter be sold, with the reasons for its adoption. They will first state the

System of Prices and Discounts hitherto adopted, and now laid aside.

The *price* of the duodecimo tracts, embracing the principal part of the Society's publications, has been one cent for ten pages; the *covers* of eight page tracts being counted as two pages each, and the covers of all larger tracts being not counted, and of course gratis.

The *discount* made on all the Society's publications have been as follows:—To benevolent institutions, and to individuals purchasing for gratuitous distribution, or to sell again, ten per cent discount; to auxiliaries contributing one fourth part of their funds as a donation, twenty per cent discount; and to some large branches and auxiliaries, owning depositories from which minor auxiliaries are supplied, a still larger discount has been made by a special vote of the Committee.

The embarrassments growing out of this system of operation, and which have led the Committee to the adoption of the change herein announced, are chiefly the following, viz:—

1. A large portion of those who co-operate with the Society, especially in the more distant and destitute parts of the country, either do not understand the practical operation of the system of giving twenty per cent discount to auxiliaries, and at the same time requiring one fourth part of their funds as a donation; or, if they understand it, do not see the propriety of its adoption; while at the same time, it introduces much perplexity in the details of the operations of all auxiliaries.

2. This part of the system bears very unequally on auxiliaries in destitute parts of the country, which need to have the whole amount of their funds returned to them in tracts, compared with auxiliaries in places abounding in means, many of which it is desirable should contribute more than one fourth part of their funds as a donation.

3. The giving of so large discounts to branches and auxiliaries, necessarily prevents the Society from affording its publications at as low a rate as is desirable, to that portion of the community not entitled to a discount; while, at the same time, the large discounts, in connexion with the fact that so large a portion of the covers are gratis, renders the nominal price of the Society's publications so much greater than the amount received in the sales, as to convey an erroneous impression of the rate at which they are actually afforded. The selling of tracts at twenty per cent discount from the rate of ten pages for a cent, is equivalent to selling twelve and a half pages for a cent, and this rate of discount is somewhat less than the average discount hitherto made by the Society on all its publications. Add to this the fact, that of the whole number of pages of tracts and covers issued by the Society, previous to May 1, 1829, twenty-one and four tenths per cent were covers; and that of the whole number of pages of tracts and covers, seventeen and three-tenths per cent have been covers not counted, and gratis, in the mode in which the sales have hitherto been conducted; and it appears, that while the Society has nominally been selling 1000 pages for a dollar, it has actually sold, taking into view the discounts and the covers, all its duodecimo tracts, on an average, since the time of its formation, at the rate of about 1500 *pages of tracts and covers for a dollar.*

The Committee, in the adoption of the system of prices and discounts now to be submitted to the christian community, not only hope to obviate some of the principal embarrassments above alluded to, but they have felt warranted, by the present reduction in the cost of the materials and mechanical labour employed by the Society, to afford its publications, on an average throughout the country, at prices considerably reduced.

System of Prices & Discounts now adopted.

1. Useful matter will, as soon as it can be prepared, be printed on both sides of the covers of the duodecimo tracts; and as the expense of issuing each cover somewhat exceeds the expense of issuing a tract of four pages, *each cover will, from and after the present time, be counted as four pages* in the sales. This method of counting the covers, in connexion with the change in the system of discounts, will enable the Committee, while they increase the number of pages sold for a cent, to determine on a number which will be of convenient use—a point which all who are conversant with the detail of tract sales will see to be indispensable. By this method of counting covers, the prices of the tracts of different sizes will also bear essentially an equal relation to their cost; and should it, at any future time, be thought desirable to omit the covers on any of the smaller tracts, no derangement will be thereby occasioned in the system of prices now adopted.

2. The price of the Society's duodecimo tracts, each cover being counted as four pages, will be, throughout the country, from and after the present time, *one cent for fifteen pages*; and the prices of its other publications as in the accompanying schedule.

3. *Discounts will be made only to large branches and auxiliaries, having depositories from which minor auxiliaries are supplied.* The doing away of all other discounts will greatly simplify the tract operations of the country; and, in connexion with the consequent increase of the number of pages afforded for a given sum, will especially advance the interests of the more distant and destitute portions, which have hitherto been, to a great extent, supplied at the rate of ten pages for a cent, without discount. The expenses to which large branches and auxiliaries, owning depositories, are subjected for *freight*, and in several of our principal cities and towns, for *rent* and *agency*, are necessarily large; and while they must, in no small degree, be sustained by donations from the places where such depositories are located, the Committee believe that to afford a discount to aid in sustaining such depositories at the principal commercial centres throughout the country, will further the general interests of the tract cause, and is essential to the carrying into effect of a primary principle in the Society's constitution; that "the prices of its tracts shall be, as far as practicable, the same in all parts of the United States."

4. In the language of the Society's constitution, as amended at the last anniversary:—"*Any Tract Society, annually contributing a donation from its funds to the treasury of this Society, may be considered an auxiliary.*" While this provision of the constitution has been made to obviate embarrassments which have hitherto existed, especially in distant and destitute portions of the country, the increasing claims upon the parent institution demand that *the aggregate amount of donations from its auxiliaries should be by no means diminished, but rather greatly increased*; and such, the Committee trust, in the expanding benevolence which the Holy Spirit has awakened in the followers of the Redeemer, will be the actual result. The openings, which, in Providence, are spread before the Society for gratuitous distributions in the great valley of the Mississippi, and other destitute parts of our country and the world; the necessity of adding, from time to time, to the number of its publications, and of sustaining a general depository from which supplies on sale may at all times be obtained, particularly for the systematic and stated distributions now extensively adopted; the necessity of frequently giving short credits to feeble auxiliaries in destitute places; and the fact, that the publications of the Society, as the nature of the institution demands, are sold "AT COST;" all conspire to show that increased and liberal *donations* to the Society are indispensable to the vigorous prosecution of its great and important work. For a large part of these donations it depends on its auxiliaries; nor can the Committee believe they will be less abundant, or permanent, or useful, or acceptable to God, because they will hereafter be the *free and voluntary appropriations* of those who love the cause.

5. Life and annual Directors will be entitled to receive, annually, 3000 pages of tracts, or such of the other publications of the Society as they prefer, to the value of two dollars; and life and annual members to receive, annually, 1500 pages of tracts, or other publications, to the value of one dollar; and may draw the same directly from this Society, or from any of its branches or auxiliaries which have depositories.

6. All publications drawn from the depositories of branches and auxiliaries, by directors or members of the Parent Society, or by authorised agents in the name of the Parent Society, may be *charged to the Parent Society at their nominal price, without any discount.*

By the above system of prices and discounts, the Society will sell as many more than 1500 pages of tracts and covers for a dollar, on an average throughout the country, as shall equal the whole amount of discounts made to branches and auxiliaries owning depositories, which will increase the average quantity sold for a dollar to not far from 1700 pages.

The Committee would refer to the Society's fifth annual report, now in press, for numerous additional statements relative to the cost of the Society's publications, and the principles on which all its pecuniary concerns are transacted. It has been their sole endeavour, unless their own hearts deceive them, so to discharge the responsible trust committed to them in this eventful period of the church and the world, as shall render the Society the most extensively useful in view of our relations to God and eternity. To his smiles and blessing, and to the approbation and christian confidence of all who love and co-operate in this cause, do the Committee commend the measures herein announced; praying that they may be the means of exciting many to greater activity in this work; of increasing the number of publications dispersed; and of bringing a higher revenue of praise to our divine Redeemer, in the salvation, through his grace, of increased multitudes of our dying fellow men.

By order of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society.

S. V. S. WILDER, *Pres. of Soc'y.*
William A. Hallock, *Cor. Sec'ry.*
New-York, June, 1830.

PRICES,

Of the Publications of the American Tract Society.

All duodecimo tracts (each cover being counted as four pages) are sold at the rate of fifteen pages for a cent, or 1500 pages for a dollar.

A tract of 8	pages covered,	is counted as	12 pages.
A tract of 12	do.	do.	16 do.
A tract of 16	do.	do.	20 do.
A tract of 20	do.	do.	24 do.

And in a similar manner in respect to duodecimo tracts of all sizes and in all languages.

[Children's Tracts, Occasional Publications, in stiff covers, Bound Books, and volumes of Children's Tracts, in proportion.]

☞ The above prices are without discount, except to branches, which are subjected to expense for freight, rent, and agency, in sustaining depositories, from which their auxiliaries are supplied with tracts.

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The following communication is from a correspondent in the territory of Michigan. The traffic complained of has an influence peculiarly disastrous in the western part of the Union. We in this portion of the land, have little idea of the mass of misery occasioned by it:—

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—I sit down to record, not the death of another drunkard, but the murder of a worthy and valuable citizen, who has just fallen by the hand of a drunken assassin.

Capt. D. B. Gorham, late commander of the schooner Aurora, of Mackinaw, being engaged with a party of soldiers, in building boats for the public, about four miles from Fort-Howard, at Green-Bay, was shot early on the morning of the 11th inst. by a soldier named Hempsted.

Capt. Gorham, it seems, had a short time previous reported him for drunkenness and neglect of business; in consequence of which the quarter-master stopped his extra pay; when Hempsted declared, that if Gorham had been the means of producing this result, he would stop his breath. Hempsted was intoxicated the day previous; and it is said that he was not sober when he committed the dreadful act. He immediately fled to the forest, but was apprehended the day following, and is now in safe keeping in the fort.

Capt. G. was a subject of the late revival at Mackinaw, and a member of the church at that place. He was an intimate friend of mine; and although I was not with him in the last extremity, yet I have the satisfaction of learning, that during the few moments which he survived after receiving the fatal charge, he was heard to pray for the forgiveness of his murderer.

Affairs of this kind are not very rare at the military posts in the northwest, and all in consequence of our government granting to such soldiers one gill of whiskey per day, which in the course of four or five years will make a drunkard of any man; and then there are retailers planted around these posts almost as thick as our hills of corn, who are ready to furnish the soldiers with as much extra whiskey as they can pay for.

The monster intemperance seems to be travelling through this region in the greatness of his strength, slaying in his march both the old and the young, both the righteous and the wicked. Oh! when will men learn righteousness! When will our government vanquish that foe, which she herself has let loose upon the soldiery? When will our citizens learn, that to deal out this poison to their neighbours, is nothing less than an indirect species of murder. When will the blood which has long been flowing in consequence of ardent spirits, finally be made to cease? Oh! When will every Christian determine, not only, not to touch, taste, or handle the accursed thing, but to lift his voice like a trumpet against this sin of the land, and to cry to God in earnest, that this destructive bane which Satan has so successfully spread through the earth, may be rooted out; that our exalted nation perish not in consequence of this enormous evil! J. S.

Green-Bay, May 14, 1830.

P. S.—Since the above was written, another murder has been committed within sight of the place of my residence. The particulars are as follows:—

A young man, said by some to have been a half blood Frenchman, but by others to have been a full Indian, was hunting deer one night last week, according to the custom of the country, with his canoe and torch, along the banks of a small river which puts into Fox-river, near its mouth. As he proceeded slowly and silently down the stream, listening with intense interest to every sound that saluted his ears, and waiting in readiness to dispatch at first sight the timid object of his search, he discovered at no great distance below him, on the shore, a Menomenee Indian, who had also been hunting; and unfortunately mistaking him for a deer, shot him instantly dead!

An Indian who had been hunting with the deceased, (but who was at this moment withdrawn from him a short distance), on hearing the report of the gun, returned to the spot, found his friend dead, and the young man, who by this time had discovered his mistake, standing by his side. The young man told the Indian what he had accidentally done, and expressed much regret. The Indian told him that he must take the body into his canoe, and carry it to the high chief of the Menomenees, who chanced to be then at the bay. He complied with the direction.

The bare incident would have been distressing indeed, had nothing further occurred; and in all probability the scene which did follow would never have been heard of, had it not been for that mighty engine of iniquity, which boasts of its slaughtered thousands. The friend of the deceased Indian went by land, and informed the chief of what had happened before the young man arrived with his boat. The chief, who, together with some of his band, had been drinking just enough to make them "feel a great deal better," determined at once, that the young man should die as soon as he should arrive. Accordingly, the moment he reached the shore, the chief seized him with one hand, and with a knife in the other, commenced stabbing him. The young man contended earnestly for his life, and would have overpowered his antagonist, had not the chief called two of his band to his assistance, who came, and after inflicting eight deadly wounds with their knives, besides many smaller ones, cast him into the river, and held him under water until he expired!

Advocates for ardent spirits, look at this, and never again open your mouths in their defence. Makers and venders of ardent spirits, how can you any longer carry on your slaughter-houses? Professing Christians, you who deal in this poison, settle the question, whether you can consistently lift your hands to heaven in supplication, while you are engaged in this horrid traffic? J. S.

June 11, 1830.

* * *

For the Western Recorder.

READING THE BIBLE.

It is a great mistake to peruse the bible merely as a duty. To do this implies the belief that its contents were not designed for our benefit, but perhaps as a kind of test of our readiness in the exercise of self-denial. But is it self-denial to hear what infinite wisdom says on infinitely important subjects? Have we no curiosity, to say the least, about the contents of a book written by God himself? Or do we care less for the author than for the author of the Waverly novels for example; as one might suppose this to be the case, who should witness the eagerness of large numbers to obtain each new book from his pen. Suppose proclamation were made, that a work is now in press written by the highest angel in heaven. Would there be any desire amongst men to see it? Suppose it issued, and extensively circulated, but that the opinion of readers is extremely various. Should we feel no anxiety to examine and judge for ourselves, if indeed we should dare judge the work of an angel with the common feelings of critics? On the latter point, however, those who feel competent to call in question the wisdom of Jehovah, and bring his declarations to the test of their own opinions, would feel no scruple. Be that as it may, one would suppose that every reader would be desirous of examining such a book with all possible care. And yet, we might be somewhat at a loss to know the motives of many persons in doing so; for those whose wisdom is already sufficient to make them umpires between the wisdom of God and the unaided productions of human reason, would scarce expect instruction from any CREATURE of God. But those more humble individuals, who might honestly seek knowledge from the writings of an angel, ought to inquire why they care so little for the writings of Jehovah himself. It is in vain to plead the want of novelty in the latter case. There is usually very little novelty in taking our daily food, or accustomed nightly repose. It cannot be that tolerably modest persons suppose themselves sufficiently wise. Nor can it be that any are so happy, and so secure of future continued happiness in this world, that they need no information respecting another state. Is it that men dislike the contents of the bible? But why dislike them? Are they unimportant, or untrue, or both? These are questions which few have the hardihood or temerity to decide in the affirmative, and yet they must be so decided, before we can feel that it is no *privilege* to come daily to the oracles of the Most High for consolation and instruction. But whatever may be said of the reason, it is an undeniable fact, that large numbers who peruse the bible to satisfy conscience, hate its truths. They are, perhaps, even ashamed to be caught reading the scriptures. We recollect an instance, where a respectable young man actually apologised to a friend, who found him reading the bible! Here we cannot refrain from exclaiming, how low must that intelligent spirit have fallen, that disowns alliance with the most high God—that would blush to be thought mindful of its Creator!!

It may be proper to inquire, why the perusal of the bible is made matter of duty? For we believe that any assignable reason for such conduct, would prove much more—would demonstrate, that the liberty to peruse the sacred volume is one of heaven's highest boons. The prescription of the Almighty, if a sufficient reason for the perusal of his word, is also a sufficient reason, why we should seek the character, whose formation, his word, when applied by the Holy Spirit, must chiefly promote. But the formation of this character implies such a love for the word of God, that it would be constant self-denial, not to peruse it often and carefully.

Persons who love not the word of God, may be sure they love his holy character still less. They may be sure that the blood of Christ has not yet been applied to the cleansing of their souls, and that the wrath of God is still abiding upon them. Whether such a conclusion deserves any farther consideration, before the hour of their departure to the bar of God, we leave them to judge.

C. S. A.

From the Calvinistic Magazine.

THE PHILANTHROPY OF JUDAS.

"Then said one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and GIVEN TO THE POOR?"—John xii, 4, 5.

Amiable Judas! what solicitude for the POOR! Yes, the POOR. And how plain and conclusive his argument! Surely the ointment seemed to be utterly wasted. And who can deny but three hundred pence would have furnished many a meal for the poor? Thoughtful, compassionate Judas!

It is very remarkable how identically similar the workings of the human heart are in every age. It has been often remarked, that if we notice a wicked feeling delineated by an inspired writer, as felt by one in the days of Herod, we may find the same evil passion evinced by many in the world now. And if we discover the existence of an amiable trait in one of that generation, we may meet with something resembling it, even in these "degenerate times." And that the very sayings of good or bad men at present, are substantially the same with those of earlier years. That there is a *considerate philanthropy* in our country *now*, of the same essence with that above alluded to, I can engage to prove.

There are in almost every village many who have read (or who have conversed with the readers of) such papers as "Plain Truth," "The Reformer," "Free Inquirer," "Christian Baptist," &c. &c. and have learned almost all that is to be found there on the subject of missions, bible associations, priestcraft, &c. I have sometimes heard the wise, unshackled, considerate, *tender-hearted ones talk.* I cannot pretend to give their precise words; but I think I can remember some of the most striking ideas.—At one time they discover, that for printing presses, salaries of missionaries, books, stationary, &c. there must leave the United States more than one hundred thousand dollars in one year! Draining our country of its funds! And then if you could hear them tell what clothes and food that would furnish for the *poor!* Not a doubt of it. For the *poor!* Oh Judas, how lovely! But no; look at the next verse—"*This he said, not that he cared for the poor.*" What a damp upon our admiration! Is it possible! "*Not that he cared for the poor!*" Then we must inquire whether our modern champions *care for the poor.* Is that the motive that actuates them, whilst they are so noisy about all this waste? Are they really concerned for their country, *thus* "*drained of its funds?*" and for those whom the $100,000 thus scattered might feed? Let facts answer. When they hear that one million six hundred thousand dollars, pass annually to the West-Indies, for cigars, rum, cogniac, doing the poor *often almost as little good* as though it had been expended in bibles; are they alarmed? Are their tender sympathies enlisted? Their amiable trepidations for the drained country and for the *poor*, aroused? No. At least not half so highly as in the former case; for they are silent here. No bluster, no cry of terror. Then "*This he said, not that he cared for the poor.*" If the first sum named endangered the country, some millions must endanger it more. If presses and preachers sent to the heathen do little good, millions of gallons of foreign rum brought here will do *little good.* When a compassionate man *feels*, in view of a small evil, it is in vain to say he will feel none in view of a greater evil of the same description.

Again: Our modern *philanthropists* discover, that in some of our churches, collections are raised as often as once, twice, and even four times in a year; amounting to 10, 20, or even $50 at a time. And after all this, here comes an agent from the north; makes a speech in favour of tracts; and (in their own elegant metaphorical diction) *the goats are milked again.* Oh, what an untiring theme for jest, sarcasm, sneer, &c. is this among the "*tender-hearted?*" Why are they so indefatigable in every variety of their opposition measures? Why do they inform us that they are indignant, when they see the multitude thus drained, priest-ridden, robbed of their substance, &c.? Now, is it because they hate to see their poor ignorant neighbours drained of their money? No. "This he said, not that he cared for the poor." I have been in villages where these *pretty talkers* knew of their neighbours being robbed by sharpers, at a gambling table, of half their fortune in one night. No noisy opposition is made; no indignant feelings or compassionate measures adopted by these great well-wishers of the people's purses! I have seen a company of comedians arrive, and "the goats were milked" twice a week, an hundred dollars per night; some of it raised from apprentice boys, who perhaps took it from their masters. No clamour still from the "*friends* of the poor." If one-tenth of that sum had been asked for a Sabbath school to teach those boys to read, oh Judas, what pathetic complaints from thy admirers and children. Sometimes these benefactors of the poor (at least in words) discover that in a certain district, comprising only four counties, there are four or five presbyterian, and eleven or twelve methodist preachers, supported (if every thing were counted) at an expense of several thousand dollars; to say nothing of the churches built, &c. sixteen or seventeen idlers fed by the people, doing nothing but preach or oversee a few Sabbath schools. Well, what is the benevolent motive for these and similar calculations? Is it really that the *feeling ones* are concerned to see so many *idlers* living on the bounty of the unsuspecting public? This is their *charming motive, as sure as the bowels of Judas yearned for the poor.* There is a city which contains as many people as the four counties spoken of. There are four or five theatres there. At each $1500 may be contributed often in one night; three hundred idlers (and rather worse than *idlers*) are supported there. $200,000 at least, of a winter, must be taken from the people.—A part of it comes from the mechanic, whose children are *unschooled* at least, if not *unfed!* Out of the three hundred idlers, there are many girls who are raised to immodesty; some young men raised to intemperance; to gambling; to debauchery. Is there any weeping here amongst "*the sensitive?*" Any noise? any sarcasm? any biting jests, (at least), to arrest this evil? Champions of the poor, where are you? All silent?!!

* * *

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

THE BIBLE OF THE PAPISTS.

The following paragraphs are from the notes of the *Rhemish and Douay Bible*, issued at Dublin in 1816, the only version of the bible which the Papists in the United States, Canada and Ireland, are permitted by their priests to read. An edition of it was published, but a few years since, in cheap numbers, for circulation among the poor, whom it was difficult to prevent from having the bible in some form:—

In their note on Matthew iii, the popish commentators say; "The good must tolerate the evil, when it is so strong that it cannot be redressed without danger or disturbance of the whole church; otherwise, where evil men, be they *heretics* or other *malefactors*, may be punished and suppressed without hazard of the good, they may and ought, by public authority, either spiritual or temporal, to be chastised or executed."

On Mark iii, 12, they write—"Their prayers and services," (adverting to the Protestants), "though ever so good in themselves, out of their mouths are no better than the howling of wolves."

On John xv, 7, they say, "The prayer of a Protestant cannot be heard in heaven."

On Galatians i, 8, the expositors write—"Catholics should not spare their own parents, if heretics."

To 2 Timothy iii, 9, they append—"All wise men see, or shall see, the deceits of all the heretics; though for troubling such commonwealths, where unluckily they have been received, they cannot be suddenly extirpated." This doctrine, in its practical exhibition, satisfactorily accounts for the commotions, single murders, and massacres, which have characterised benighted, wretched Ireland.

On Hebrews v, 7, they remark—"The translators of the English Protestant Bible ought to be abhorred, to the depths of hell."

This principle was also taught by Pope Gregory, who, in his bull denouncing the first English translation of the bible, describes Wickliffe, as "vomiting out of the filthy dungeon of his breast, divers false and erroneous conclusions, and most wicked and damnable heresies;" and Leo X. and XII. affirm, with papal authority, that "the translation of the scriptures into the vulgar tongue, makes the gospel of Christ a gospel of the devil!"

Upon Revelations xviii, 6, these commentators observe—"When Rome puts heretics to death, and allows their punishment in other countries, their blood is no more than the blood of thieves, man-killers, or other malefactors; for the shedding of which, by the order of justice, no commonwealth shall answer!"

Thus every Papist is enjoined, by the highest authority, to estimate all Protestants as equally odious and sinful as thieves and murderers, whose guilt can be removed only by their death. Look, reader, at these comments on the word of God; study their import; and see if the evils of popery with which this country is threatened, are not greater than Protestants imagine.

* * *

How many churches are there in the land that answer to the following description:—

From the Boston Recorder.

ZION IN AFFLICTION.

"An alarming degree of stupidity prevails here, both in and out of the church. True, my meetings on the Sabbath are well attended and solemn; but on week days they are thin: O sir, they are very thin! Scarcely enough, if we were all true disciples, to plead the precious promise of the Saviour. As I look over the place, my heart often sinks within me. I see young and old, eagerly drinking down soul-destroying draughts of error: I see the church rent in twain: I see those who should stand by, and defend the ark of God, deserting it, or labouring to carry it into the camp of the enemy. I see the sacred Sabbath violated: I see the sacred doctrine of the gospel wrested, and discarded, and the blessed bible made to teach every thing and nothing. The standard of piety is lowered down, till it is made to embrace in some instances scarcely a decent morality. While beholding these things, I am constrained to exclaim, "Ichabod! the glory has departed."

"But, dear sir, though this place generally presents a very gloomy and forbidding aspect; though error rolls in like a flood; the love of many has waxed cold; though we are like the mountains of Gilboa, and the barren heath, on which the Lord commands no good thing; yet there is a precious few, even in B——, who have not defiled their garments, who are strong in the faith, that for Zion's sake the Lord will not hold his peace, and for Jerusalem's sake he will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth. These few are strong in the belief, that the time, the set time to favour this part of Zion will come, when we shall be no more termed forsaken, neither our land be termed desolate; but that we shall be called Hephzibah, and our land Beulah, for the Lord shall delight in it. And oh! will not the Lord hasten this blessed period in his time? Though error prevail, and the enemy be strong, may we not confidently look for victory? "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." Though our number be small, and our band feeble, and though opposition rise like a mighty mountain before us, may we not inquire, "Who art thou, O great mountain?" and may we not confidently add—"Before Zerubbabel," *before the truth of Jesus*, "there shall become a plain?" If Zion travails, shall she not bring forth children? If we trust in the Lord, will he not bring it to pass?

"We have had severe trials. The church has been rent in twain. Thirteen of our number have gone out from us; have instituted a separate communion; have invited to their fellowship a member who was set aside twelve years ago, for embracing the doctrine of universal salvation; have for the most of the time maintained a separate meeting on the Sabbath, and have thus driven us from the temple where our fathers worshipped. Though cast down, yet we trust we are not forsaken. In my visits from house to house, I find the minds of many open to conviction; that is, they are willing to hear, and willing to read. I am astonished at the ignorance of many; but I find a luxury in instructing the ignorant, and in labouring to confirm the unsettled in the truth."

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From the Christian Observer.

WAYS IN WHICH MINISTERS PREVENT THEIR USEFULNESS.

Some preachers injure themselves and the cause of religion, by endeavouring to ape or imitate other ministers of more eminence and celebrity, in their voice, style, phrases, and whole manner. This, which is often easily observed, always defeats its purpose, and destroys the efficacy of what is said, however pertinent and proper.

Another obstruction to the usefulness of some preachers, arises from an affectation of high life, and the manners of the wealthy. It has often been remarked of preachers of this class, that they seldom visit the families of the poor; and when they lodge from home, they prefer to take shelter under a rich man's roof. This seems to differ from the Saviour's direction, to go out into the lanes, highways, and hedges, &c. It is at variance also with his example. See Matthew xi, 5; 1 Cor. i, 36; James ii, 5. By associating frequently or mostly with the wealthy, preachers are sometimes observed to contract a taste for luxurious living, together with a disposition to imitate a style of life above the means of most preachers, and beyond their powers properly to obtain.—Hence, debts are incurred by them in stores and other places, which their income will not enable them to discharge. They are unable to fulfil their promises. The moral honesty of their character is questioned by some, and assailed by others. Their creditors at last lose all patience, and in order to secure justice to themselves and families, are constrained to institute law-suits against them in courts of justice. Then the enemies of religion exult, and her friends lament that she should thus be *wounded in the house of her friends*. Now the most solemn admonitions delivered by such a preacher, lose all their efficacy, because they are thought to be inconsistent with his own profession and example.

How often has it been remarked, that a number of young preachers, after being admitted into wealthy families, have showed an ardent desire to select a companion for life out of the richest of them? Among a certain class, this has been so frequently practised by some who were obscure in their origin, and limited in their intellectual attainments, as to have procured for them the title of *fortune-hunters*. Few things are more disgusting than to see a person of any sex or age, who has been brought up in poverty and obscurity, after having come into the possession of property, by any means, however lawful, assuming airs of self-importance, and evidently forgetting the humble circumstances in which they were born. But in no character does such conduct appear more criminally absurd, than in that of a professed preacher of the gospel.

Some preachers affect an air of stateliness in their whole deportment, which greatly mars their usefulness. It is observable in their voice, both in the pulpit and in common conversation. They seem to speak with a kind of senatorial dignity, and apparently *episcopal authority*, on every subject. The great defect under which they labour, is a want of *simplicity*. Wherever this *stately stiffness* and *affectation* appear, it is always suspected that *humility* of heart is scarce. "Pride was not made for man;" and least "of all for man that ministers." A minister, suspected by his hearers of being *proud*, can never persuade them to be humble; they will always be ready to retort, "Physician, heal thyself."

Many preachers lessen their usefulness by too much levity, and by showing too little inclination to speak on practical religion, except while in the pulpit. However animated and eloquent such may be, while in the act of delivering a sermon on the Sabbath, if religious instructions are never heard to flow from their lips in their intercourse during the week, their hearers will abscribe their Sunday lectures to official necessity; and of course they will lose much of the weight they would otherwise possess.

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The following article is timely; and conveys an important moral:—

From the Connecticut Observer.

OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS.

There is an old proverb, which teaches a man to learn his character from the censures of his enemies, rather than from the flatteries of his friends; a counsel not always safe, but never to be despised. The same counsel may be profitably regarded by religious denominations, as to the tendency of their sentiments and practices. The eagle eyes of their opponents may have discovered what is hidden from their own view and that of their associates. At any rate, when those that have been their antipodes in doctrine, begin to claim them as brethren in the same faith, it is time to inquire whether the allegation has any basis, or whether it originates in that gainsaying spirit which should always be disregarded.

These thoughts were suggested by the perusal of a "Discourse delivered at the dedication of the meeting-house of the Keene Congregational Society, by T. R. Sullivan," which some unknown person has sent us, who styles himself our "friend." This discourse, from John viii, 32, is on "freedom, as the effect contemplated by the gospel, and on truth as the appointed means to accomplish it." In the course of the discussion, the preacher takes occasion to affirm that the orthodox have abandoned their former ground, in several important particulars. Indeed, if he may be believed, some of us have already deserted three out of the "five points" of our former faith, and are rapidly preparing to relinquish the remainder. The three articles which he considers orthodox writers as having rejected, are the doctrines of election, of original and total moral depravity, and of regeneration by the *special* influences of the Holy Spirit. He attributes this change "to the spirit of the age, to the love of improvement, the thirst for truth, which has been excited and is every where spreading, as the most formidable enemy of the long cherished theology of the Genevan school." In proof of his assertions, he "not only refers to the suppression, in the pulpit, of the doctrine of election, but to discussions now or lately going on in the ranks of orthodoxy, the effect of which [in his opinion] must be, to lay bare the very roots of the system, and to show that they were never strong enough to sustain its growth and preservation but for a limited period; that they are not struck down deep and firm in the soil of everlasting truth."

For the alledged fact of the suppression in the pulpit of the doctrine of election, he adduces no proof. For evidence that we ascribe a self-determining power toward virtue in the human will, and that we by consequence deny the total alienation of the heart from God, he refers to a controversy in the Christian Spectator, and also to the preliminary essay to the American edition of Coleridge's Aids to Reflection. To show what we *did* believe about regeneration and its Author, he quotes Dr. Woods' Lectures, and the National Preacher, vol. II, pp. 12, 16; also, the Creed of the Theological Institutions at Andover, which says: "No means whatever can change the heart of a sinner, and make it holy. . . . Regeneration and sanctification are the effects of the creating and renewing agency of the Holy Spirit." He then assumes, without much array of arguments, that some of us have *now* adopted nearly the unitarian doctrine respecting regeneration; which is, that man is converted by the gospel, *without a special* divine influence. The saving change is wro't, when persons simply obey the gospel in the use of that ability which God has given them, and of which sin has never deprived them.

Now we neither affirm nor deny, respecting the right which Mr. Sullivan has to ascribe such a dereliction of sentiment to orthodox men. We are sure he has no ground for attributing it to them as a body; we believe he makes too much of the change which may have taken place in any. But it is certainly unhappy for the truth, if, in pushing our philosophical speculations and debates, any occasion has been given for such a triumph over the advocates of the doctrines of grace. It is time to inquire with much solicitude, whether, in attempting to make the gospel practical and intelligent, we are, or are not beginning to adulterate the truth, and render it rational and acceptable to unsanctified men.

INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have already mentioned the existence of a special attention to religion at Kairua and Kaavaroa. The Missionary Herald for June, contains several extracts of letters which show the commencement and progress of a powerful revival. Mr. Thurston writes in a note to Mr. Bishop, who had gone to Oahu:—

"The Lord is indeed with us by the powerful influences of his Spirit, enlightening, convicting, and converting sinners. The church is awake and active, and Kaaenaku shares in these heavenly influences. She appears well.

"The numbers that attend the Wednesday lecture are as large as we have formerly had on the Sabbath afternoon. The Friday meetings of males and females are now about twice as numerously attended as when you left this place. It is a time of great searchings of heart among those who belong to the select meeting; they begin to think that their standing is insecure, and that they have been building on the sand. Many of them have confessed to me, that all their pretensions to religion have come only from the mouth. Happy if they now build their house on a firmer foundation."

Mr. Bishop adds, in explanation of Mr. Thurston's note, (says the Herald), that Kaaenaku is a native female, who had been suspended from the privileges of the church. The meeting on Friday is that of the Moral Society, which he thinks must have contained nearly 3,000 persons. Hopu, in writing to Mr. Ruggles from the midst of this effusion of the Spirit, said, "It is millennium." Making all proper allowances, it is evident that there is a wonderful work of God among the poor natives of Hawaii, nor is there, indeed, any reason why the millennium should not commence there, rather than in countries which have long enjoyed the ordinances of the gospel, and so that be exemplified which was spoken by our Lord, "The last shall be first, and the first last."

Tauai.—Education, religion, and salutary laws, are all exerting a very benign influence on this island. Mr. Whitney writes under date of Oct. 19th, that they were still favoured with the smiles of heaven.

"Our labours still continue to be prosperous. New and interesting cases of religious inquiry come to our knowledge almost daily. At our last communion, five were propounded, among whom was Kaikioeva, our governor. A number of others will be admitted soon. Many are offering themselves, but we feel it necessary to proceed with caution. Should no more time be given to candidates for the developement of christian character, than is usual in most churches in New-England, I have not a doubt but that, in six months, we should number at this place more than one hundred church members. Both by example and authority, our chiefs continue to exert a most happy influence. Open immorality is suppressed with a strong arm, and though the punishments are not of a cruel nature, yet a second infliction of them upon the same person has rarely occurred. Our schools are going on well. The number of scholars, excepting the superannuated, the blind and the lame, would not fall much short of the whole population."

Kaikioeva is the venerable old chief who accompanied Mr. Whitney around the island of Tauai, in the spring of 1826, and even then discovered a strong bias of mind in favour of a religious life. He must be more than 70 years old.

Nothing can be more cheering to the christian heart, than such details as these. The fields in this mission seem to be emphatically ripe for the harvest, and the reapers to be bringing home their sheaves with rejoicing. Some of them, however, are beginning, as we learn, to break down under their incessant labours, and will soon be called to leave the field, if some further measures are not devised for the promotion of their health.

"This fact is alluded to by Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter, dated Nov. 27, 1829, describing a plan that had been proposed for securing a refuge to the invalid on the high interior lands of Hawaii, where he might possibly derive vigour from the mountain air.

"Owing to the impaired health of several members of the mission, an effort is about to be made for ascertaining, in the fullest manner possible, whether any thing can be done to secure to this mission the services of those, who, by great expense, have been brought to these islands, but are now flagging under the pressure of labour and the heat of tropical climate. Our hearts ache while we look upon one and another of our little band, and see them drooping, and bearing in their bodies the seeds of premature decay; and we are obliged to regard them either as candidates for a removal to their native land, or the marked victims for an early grave.

"Messrs. Andrews and Green, Dr. Judd, and myself, are at this place, (Kaavaroa), destined for Weimea, an inland mountainous district in the region of Maunakea, said to possess a cool atmosphere, and advantages for a comfortable residence; where we expect to make a stay of about a fortnight, to ascertain whether a missionary station may not be located there, which shall unite, with salubrity of climate, facilities for missionary labour. Should the situation be favourable in these respects, the question whether a station shall be taken there, will be settled in a general meeting, which is expected to take place at Oahu immediately after our return thither. We cannot expect even under very favorable circumstances, that a station can be maintained there, without considerable expense of money, and great sacrifices on the part of some individuals of the mission. But it appears to me, that money appropriated to the maintenance of a missionary station in the island, is vastly better applied than in removing a missionary home; and that it is better to part with an associate to go into another part of the field, than to part with him to be dismissed from the missionary service."

Mr. Chamberlain, who superintends in the most satisfactory manner, the secular affairs of the missions, states that he is in need of an assistant labourer; and Mr. Clark in a letter written about the same time, urges very judiciously the importance of sending another reinforcement to the islands:—

"Will not the churches send us more help? Now is emphatically the time to work here. I well remember, before the late reinforcement left America, some were disposed to think the Sandwich islands had their full share of missionaries. This may be true, when compared with other parts of the heathen world. But would it be policy at present to distribute missionaries equally over every part of the heathen world? Should we go to work thus in clearing up and cultivating a piece of land? Is it not better to watch the leadings of Providence, and wherever a favourable opening is presented, step in and do our work well? Then we shall be prepared, with renewed strength and resources, to direct our attention to some other part of the great field. In this way, we shall bring part of the heathen to aid in converting the rest."

The Prudential Committee, (adds the Herald), in their address on the demand for increased missionary exertion, ask for at least three additional labourers for these islands, to be sent without much delay. And among the hundreds who are entering the ministry this year, are there not so many, whose dispositions incline and circumstances enable them to enter that distant, but most interesting field?

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From the London Evangelical Magazine.

SURAT.

Extract from a detailed account of the Surat mission, prepared by Rev. W. Fyvie, when in this country, shewing the high esteem and deep attention manifested by the native converts to the sacred scriptures:—

"One trait in the character of the native converts of Goojurat, I consider very pleasing; it is their love to the word of God, and their diligence in studying it. In March, 1827, the first native convert paid us a visit at Surat, bringing with him a friend, who wished instruction and christian baptism. They had not seen the whole of the bible; they had, however, the principal parts of it, which were carefully bound up, and showed evident marks of having been perused. They remained with us a month, and their knowledge of the scriptures, and the readiness with which they could refer to particular passages and circumstances, quite surprised and highly pleased us. They were in the habit of perusing the divine word by day and by night. I was really astonished at their attention to the bible. Many nights when I have waked from my first sleep, about one or two o'clock, I have overheard these men reading the Psalms of David and other parts of the scriptures. Oh! how does the conduct of these men, whose eyes were opened, as it were, but yesterday, to see the glorious light of revelation, reflect on the conduct of many who are endeavouring to send the bible to the heathen, and who have had the sun of revelation shining on them since their infancy, but who seldom read the bible themselves. Before they left us, we furnished them with one copy of the whole bible, neatly bound up, with which they were greatly delighted, and which, I have no doubt, they now make their daily study, and esteem it more than their necessary food."

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CHEROKEE MISSION.

The Religious Intelligencer contains a letter from one of the female missionaries among the Cherokees, at Dwight, under date of April last, from which we make the following extract.—The details, though probably not intended by the writer for the public eye, will throw some light upon the future prospects of the Indians:—

"I will try to give you some account of our mission, prospects, &c. You have doubtless been apprised of the removal of a part of the Indians, in consequence of their late treaty with the United States government, and consequently the removal of our mission, as connected with them. About a year ago, the families all left the old station, (except Mr. Newton's and ours), for the place we now occupy. We remained at the former place until about the middle of December, when we also left the endeared place of our former residence, and commenced our journey by water to this place, where we arrived about the middle of January. We had two large keel-boats in company, and the water being low, impeded our progress very much, and made our journey long and tiresome. However, we have great cause for gratitude to our covenant-keeping God, who graciously preserved us from sickness and danger, and brought us in safety, in health, and in peace, to our new home. Our new station is located on the Salisan creek, about twelve miles from the Ark river, thirty miles from cantonment Gibson, and about 110 miles west, a little north of west of the former station, between 35 and 36 degrees north latitude. The removal of the mission has been attended with great expense, and a great sacrifice of time and property. The place is pleasantly situated; but a great deal of hard labour must be performed before we can in any way be as comfortably settled as we were at the old place. There was a small improvement here, and three or four rough log houses laid up; but none of them will answer for our permanent buildings, without pulling down and rebuilding. We have erected one large two story building, which is occupied for an eating-hall and kitchen; the upper story is designed for store rooms; also six dwelling houses are up and covered; several of them are occupied, but none finished. The buildings are all made of hewed logs. As there was no sawmill in this vicinity, we were under the necessity of building all with logs. The school for native children has been suspended for more than a year; but we hope to be soon able to receive them again into our family and schools; probably in a few weeks. The poor Indians have suffered much, very much, by their removal, with sickness, and death, loss of property, &c. Very many of them have died in conseqence of exposure and fatigue, want of suitable food, comfortable dwellings, clothing, &c.—Many years must elapse before they can be as comfortably settled again, as they were in their former homes; and I fear that they will *never* again be so comfortable and happily situated. Their removal has had a very demoralising effect upon them. Whiskey, that bane of all good, has been brought into the nation in great abundance, by dissolute *whites!* and intemperance, with its attendant evils, stalks about in every direction. Now is the time when they greatly need the labours of faithful missionaries among them; to counteract if possible, the bad influence that is exerted among them, by those who would destroy them. Should the present policy of Georgia and the United States government be carried into effect, the state of the Indians would be deplorable indeed. They will be driven back, until worn down by oppression, hardship and fatigue, they will sink into their graves in the barren prairies of the west; and none will be left of this once noble race, to tell posterity of their wrongs, or plead their native rights with their cruel oppressors. What will be the issue of the present important crisis, is known only to Him, who holds all hearts in his hand, and can bind princes at his pleasure. Surely their injured cause calls loudly for the sympathy of every friend of humanity—of every Christian."

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GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

The Association was organised on the 15th inst. at Wethersfield: Rev. Dr. Taylor, moderator. Delegates were present from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and from Associations of other states. The sermon was preached by the Moderator, from the text—*What is truth?* "It was," says a correspondent of the Intelligencer, "what you might expect from the preacher—an *acute* and *profound metaphysical discussion*, applied with *wonderful power*, to the *heart and conscience*." A fine sort of compliment truly. Perhaps, however, it might as well have been spared, since the object of it is a professed follower of the meek and lowly Jesus! This by the way. The occasion was full of interest.

The first day was spent, chiefly, in hearing narratives of the state of religion in Connecticut and elsewhere. In the evening, Dr. Edwards made an appeal in behalf of the American Temperance Society. At five o'clock the following morning, the "large old meeting house was nearly filled" with those who assembled for a season of prayer. At 11 o'clock, a missionary sermon was preached by Professor Fitch, to a crowded assembly. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Connecticut Branch Education Society; the narrative of religion was reported, and the sacrament administered. In the evening a very full meeting of the Convention was held, the venerable Dr. Perkins in the chair; which adjourned to the next evening.

"At ten o'clock, A. M. of the 17th inst. Mr. Gallaudet addressed the Association on the object and claims of the Colonisation Society, with much effect, (says the writer), if I may judge from my own feelings, and from the language which I have heard from others. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Patton, of New-York, who made some statements in the name of the American Bible Society respecting the "two years supply." It appears that of $20,000 pledged in this state for the two years, only a very small proportion has as yet been raised.

"The Association adjourned at about three o'clock in the afternoon. The session was closed with prayer, and with singing "Blest be the tie that binds," &c. While the body were closing their business at the lecture room, a public service was held in the meeting-house, where prayers were offered, and addresses made to the church and to the congregation, particularly the youth, by members whom the pastor had invited to perform this parting service.—I cannot but hope that the best effects will follow the prayers and sermons and various addresses, which have been connected with this holy convocation. So full, so attentive have been the audiences, and such has been the spirit of all those ministers whom I have seen, that this hope seems reasonable, both in regard to the people whose hospitalities we have shared, and in regard to the ministry and the churches generally."

The number of ministers present was unusually great, perhaps one hundred and fifty or more. Mr. Hawes, of Hartford, was appointed on a missionary tour of a few months; and a new arrangement was made of the home missionary operations of that state, in favour of becoming auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society.

The writer adds:—"The harmony and spirit of brotherly affection and confidence, and the spirit of hope and courage which seemed to prevail, were truly cheering. A more entirely pleasant and interesting meeting I have never seen. May God make it a blessing to his minters, and to this most hospitable and affectionate people."

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Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The anniversary was attended at New-York, May 10. It appears from the annual report, that the whole number of missionaries in the United States and territories is 38, and the number of church members 6126. The missions under the control of the Canada conference are in a most flourishing state; the number of persons under religious instruction is estimated at 1300; pious Indians, 1100; schools, 16; number of children, 420. About one fourth part of the children are able to read in the testament; nearly as many are writing, &c. The receipts of the last year amounted to $13,128.63; expenditures, $10,544.88.

New-England Methodist Conference.—This body commenced its session at New-Bedford the 20th, and closed on the 26th ult. There were near 100 preachers present, notwithstanding the Conference was divided last year. There were rising of 100 preachers stationed by Bishop Hedding, who presided in the Conference. The number of preachers admitted on trial, and to deacon's and elder's order, as well as the number of church members returned, indicate that the last year was a prosperous one. Among the resolutions passed by the Conference was one resolving itself into a Temperance Society, and another, recommending it to all the societies within the Conference to refrain from the practice of "putting on mourning for the dead."—*Rec. of the Times.*

From the Quar. Register & Journal.

Ordinations and Installations.—The Register reports twenty ordinations during the last quarter, twenty installations, and two institutions. Of these eighteen were in the congregational church, eight in the presbyterian, nine baptist, nine episcopal, five unitarian, one Roman catholic, and four whose denomination is not designated. Thirty-five of the above were constituted pastors, nine evangelists, four priests, four deacons, and two rectors.

Deaths of Clergymen and Theological Students.—The number reported for the last quarter is twenty; one presbyterian, one congregational, two baptist, three episcopal, three methodist, six not specified, one student and three clergymen, of other denominations.

Theological Seminaries in the United States. The table in the Journal before us, contains a notice of twenty-two theological seminaries; eight of which are presbyterian, having about 270 students; four congregational, with 240 students; four baptist, 115 students; two episcopal, with thirty; two lutheran, with twenty-five; one German reformed, with eight; and one Dutch reformed, with twenty-four students. Six of these seminaries are in New-England, nine in the middle, three in the southern, and four in the western states.

Colleges in the United States.—There are *forty-six* colleges in the United States. In thirty-nine of them there are 200 instructors, and forty have three thousand five hundred and eighty-two students. The number of alumni of thirty colleges, is 21,693. The number living, is 12,784. Alumni, ministers of the gospel, at twenty-three colleges, 4671. Ministers living, alumni at twenty-one colleges, 2272. Professors of religion in twenty-seven colleges, 683. Medical students at eleven colleges, 1220.—Law students at five colleges, 87. The libraries in twenty-seven colleges, contain 218,985 volumes.

In the New-England states, there are eleven colleges, which have one student for every 1231 inhabitants. In the middle states there are thirteen colleges; and one student for every 3465 inhabitants. There are nine colleges in the southern states, the district of Columbia and Florida; and one college student for every 7232 inhabitants. In the western states and territories there are thirteen colleges; and about one student for every 6000 inhabitants.

Dedication and Ordination.—On Thursday the 17th inst. during the sessions of the Cayuga Presbytery in this village, the house of worship recently erected here, was dedicated to the service of almighty God. Introductory services by Rev. Mr. Brace, pastor of the church; prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Genoa; sermon by Rev. Dr. Richards, of the Auburn theological seminary, from Genesis xxviii, 17; dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Squier, corresponding secretary of the western agency for home missions; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Cortland village; and benediction by the pastor. The day was fine; the audience numerous; the services were well adapted to the solemn occasion, and were conducted in an impressive manner. The singing, under the direction of Mr. Tucker, was also of an interesting and pleasant character.

In immediate connexion with the dedication services, Mr. *Charles E. Furman*, who has been labouring for two years past as a missionary in Ohio and Indiana, was ordained as an evangelist, to return to his interesting field of labour. Rev. Mr. Stow, of Elbridge, presided, and offered the ordaining prayer; and Rev. Mr. Clark, of Scipio, delivered the charge to the newly ordained minister. These exercises added to the solemnity and interest of the occasion. *Skeneateles Telegraph.*

Legacies.—A Philadelphia paper says, that the late *Paul Siemen*, Esq. of that city, has made the following disposition of his wealth, by will: To the infant school $2000; house of refuge, 2000; widows' asylum, 2000; orphans' asylum, 2000; deaf and dumb institution, 2000; to two sisters, 25000; to a church and school, in which he was educated, both in Germany, each $5000; and the remainder of his great estate to two of his nephews in Germany.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, late missionary to the Sandwich islands, arrived at New-York on the 8th inst. in the U. S. ship Vincennes, of which he is chaplain.

REVIVALS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to propose the following questions for discussion, relative to the churches in the midst of us, that are not enjoying a revival:—

1st. Do we not need a revival?

2d. What prevents us from enjoying the blessing?

3d. What shall we do to prepare the way for receiving it?

4th. What measures shall be adopted for the promotion of a revival?

5th. May we expect while prosecuting these measures, that they will prove successful?

6th. Why are our revivals generally of short duration?

My object in proposing the preceding questions is not to invite controversy. Time was, when the discussion of such topics would have been attended with unhappy results. This period I should hope is past; and I cannot but believe, that a candid, prayerful examination of the above topics, if prosecuted in a brief, plain, practical and experimental manner, would be attended with the happiest results.

Your's, &c. EVANGELUS.

Stowe's Square, Lewis Co.—The clergyman who is labouring at this place writes us, under date of the 22d inst. as follows:—

Mr. Hastings—Having been edified, and strengthened, by reading accounts of the triumphs of divine grace recorded in your paper, I feel it my duty to state what the Lord is now doing among us. For a number of weeks past it has been evident that Zion's King was in the midst of us, with the still small voice, whispering peace to anxious souls. The work appears to be slow in its progress. Meetings are frequent, interesting, crowded, and solemn. Professors of religion are beginning to awake. Backsliders are returning. Sinners are bowing to the mild sceptre of the Prince of Peace. We ask the prayers of the people of God for us; that the work may increase, until sinners shall flock to Christ as clouds, and as doves to their windows for multitude.

Your's, in the fellowship of the gospel,

H. L. Crandall.

Cherokee Mission.—The Hartford Secretary contains brief extracts of a letter from Rev. Evan Jones, dated Valley-Towns, April 18. He gives the pleasing intelligence that on the preceding Sabbath he baptised seven full Cherokees, four males and three females. There were also forty-six inquirers, who had placed themselves under the special care and instruction of the mission.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Sabbath Schools in the valley of the Mississippi.—The New-York Statesman, of the 25th inst. furnishes the details of a second public meeting on this subject, held the evening previous at Mechanics' hall in that city. Judge Platt presided, and among the speakers on the occasion, was the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of the U. S. Senate, from New-Jersey.

"Mr. Frelinghuysen made an address of some length, which riveted the attention of the assembly with its exalted and pious eloquence, and its unaffected simplicity. He spoke of the special regard and affection the Saviour of mankind exhibited while in the world for children, and of his charge to his friends and disciples to follow his example, in teaching them "to come unto him." The world had, till the last age, forgotten his command. Instruction, both moral and intellectual, had indeed been given, but it was above the comprehension of children.—We called theirs the age of innocence, and yet, when youth budded, we found their hearts obstinately set in the ways of sin and error. "Desire you," said Mr. F. "that the streams be pure and wholesome? Cleanse, then, and purify the fountain head. Wish you that the blossom be fair and beauteous? Guard, then, and cherish the incipient bud." He considered that Sunday school instruction, especially when connected with infant schools, was to effect, perhaps, in the greatest measure, the accomplishment of this great end. He called on his countrymen, as patriots, as philanthropists, as Christians, to aid in a cause of pre-eminent excellence; a cause whose object was to elevate the moral and intellectual character of those who were to become, in half a century at least, the rulers of the land. Mr. F. is himself a superintendent of a Sabbath school, and consequently spoke with a knowledge of facts within his own experience."

Dr. Spring, Rev. Messrs. Peters, Baird, and others, addressed the meeting with effect.

"A letter was read from the venerable Col. Varick, to the agent of the Union, enclosing a donation of $500. A letter was also presented from "A Mechanic," with a donation of $200. Subscription cards were then circulated, and a collection taken up; by the latter $200 were collected, and of the subscriptions $2,029 were received; making a total amount of $2,229. It will be recollected that at the meeting on the 9th inst. the sum raised was $11,600. Since that time $1200 in addition has been subscribed, so that the whole amount now known, is $15,029."

Methodist Sabbath Schools.—At the anniversary of the S. S. Union of the methodist church, in New-York city, about 2000 scholars were present in the Duane street church. Rev. Mr. Matthias and Rev. Mr. Maffit made addresses.

Vermont.—The baptists in this state are making spirited efforts to revive their Sabbath schools. One of the measures adopted, is to raise *five hundred dollars* for the establishment of a Sabbath school depository, to be taken up in shares of five dollars each, to be deposited in the hands of a treasurer, and under the direction of judicious managers.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JUNE 29, 1830.

The Indians.—The Observer quotes the Oneida Indians selling their lands, as a case parallel to the proposed removal of the Cherokees. This statement may answer for the readers of that paper; but our readers will understand the subject very differently; nor after all that has been published in our columns respecting it, can there now be the least necessity for a fresh investigation. So much for the Observer.

The Indians are wronged, and the knowing ones who have taken part in the affair, cannot be ignorant of the fact. That the subject should finally have been treated by Congress as a party question, is greatly to be lamented; nor under such circumstances, are we to credit one half that has been said on either side, through the influence of party excitement. Facts, however, are stubborn things; and enough of them are at hand.

For instance: The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation, declaring a certain act passed by that state last December, relative to the Indians, to be in force from the first of the present month. This act cuts up the unsold territory of the Indians, and annexes it to several counties of the state. This enactment might at least have been deferred till the lands were actually purchased, if there was to be nothing but just, kind, and liberal treatment to the Indians. It also annuls the laws & usages of the Indians, under which they have lived for ages far beyond the reach of historical record. It does not merely presume to *remodel* a defective or absurd code, but declares at once, the whole "to be null and void and of no effect, as if the same had never existed." What a sweeping provision is here! How tender hearted! How republican in sentiment! How just and paternal!

But this is not all. It prohibits Indian testimony, as we have formerly said, in controversies which may arise between the Indians and the white citizens of Georgia—testimony which is indispensable for the protection of private rights. It also makes it a high misdemeanor to prevent, or to offer to prevent, *by any means*, any person enrolling his name for the purpose of emigration—a misdemeanor punishable by confinement in the state-prison. O, how paternal! Change the *subject*, and change the *field* of argument, and we should doubtless be told, that here was something a little like coercion, business combination, pains and penalties, conspiracy against the privileges and property of our fellow beings.

The law we allude to, let it be remembered, was passed previous to the late act of our national legislature. Congress, therefore, could not have been ignorant of the designs of Georgia, nor of the fact, that her own acts of legislation would, in the circumstances of the case, infallibly give countenance to these designs. The Indians petitioned, plead, and remonstrated; but all in vain. They must virtually be consigned over to the tender mercies of Georgia.

The following is furnished by the Cherokee Phœnix of the 29th ult. as a practical illustration of the evils which result from the course Georgia has adopted towards the Cherokees. Though Indian testimony will not pass in Georgia, when the rights of the Cherokees are concerned, there is no reason why it should not pass in this state, so far, at least, as it regards the Phœnix. Its worthy editor, himself a Cherokee, educated in New-England, and well known there, remarks as follows:—

"In the neighbourhood of Tarrapin creek, there lives a Creek man by the name of Hog, who, by his industrious habits, has been enabled to accumulate some property, consisting, chiefly, of large stocks of horses and cattle. Living as he does near his white brothers, who are clamorous for the removal of the Indians, that they may not be harrassed by savage neighbours, his best horses became the objects of much desire to some of them. By the precaution of Hog, and the constant watch he kept about his stables and lots, he was able to preserve these horses. Finding they could not steal them, we understand another expedient was resorted to lately by these members of the "Poney Club." Four white men came to this Indian's house, two of whom were armed with rifles. Finding Hog alone with his wife, one of the men, who was armed, proposed to buy his horse, and offered his gun for compensation. The Creek Indian refused to sell for such a trifle. The white man then proposed to exchange with the Indian. The offer was again rejected, the Indian's horse being greatly superior in value to the other. At this the white man observed he would have the horse, and proceeded towards the lot with a bridle. Hog's wife, discovering the intention of these men, followed, and in attempting to prevent them from catching the horse, was knocked down by the other armed man with a gun. She fell senseless to the ground. Hog ran into the horse lot, and by driving off the horses, and giving the alarm, prevented these robbers from accomplishing their design. The woman lay for some time apparently dead, but finally came to herself. We understand she is better, and is likely to recover.

"Comment is unnecessary. We intreat you, respected reader—we implore you, to pause after perusing the above facts, and reflect upon the effects of *civilised* legislation over poor *savages*. The laws which are the result of this legislation, are framed expressly against us, and not a clause in our favour. We cannot be a party or a witness in any of the courts where a white man is a party. Here is the secret. *Full license to our oppressors, and every avenue of justice closed against us.* Yes, this is the bitter cup prepared for us by a *republican* and *religious* government. We shall drink it to the very dregs."

The same paper, under June 5th, adds the following:—

"In our last we gave some account of a disgraceful attempt of our white men to rob a Creek Indian, by the name of Hog, Since then a report has reached us, that the same men, or others of the same character, soon after their failure, actually robbed this poor Indian, after knocking him down, and stabbing him with a knife. Hog is represented to be, by those best acquainted with him, one of the most inoffensive men. He is a small and weakly man. Now as an Indian cannot be a competent witness in Georgia, according to the law of the state now said to be in operation, such acts must go unpunished."

Halle, Germany.—Considerable excitement has of late been witnessed at the university of this place, occasioned, in part, by an article which appeared in the Evangelical Church Journal, relative to the sentiments inculcated by the theological professors. Most of the theological students, it seems, about nine hundred in number, are either Unitarians or open infidels. Professor Tholock, however, has a number of evangelical adherents, some of whom were supposed to have written the *offensive* article. After all, perhaps, it may be overruled for good. Any thing, we had almost said, rather than deathlike coldness, stupidity and insensibility, in the midst of such heathenism and infidelity.

Temperance across the Atlantic.—A gentleman in London writes to one of the editors of the Rochester Observer, that the temperance cause is making great progress in Ireland and Scotland. An impulse, it seems, was given to this subject by Rev. Mr. Penney, of Rochester, who has lately returned from Europe. There is formed, also, in London, a metropolitan Society for the promotion of temperance, which promises extensive good; and even in Germany, the temperance movements in our own land are beginning to be spoken of in terms of wonder. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.

Fourth of July—occurs next Sabbath. It is time, therefore, for the ministers and sessions of our churches to decide on the question of taking up collections for the funds of the Colonisation Society on that day? Such a *special* opportunity as the coming one, will not occur oftener than once in seven years.

"A correspondent suggests the propriety of imitating the citizens of Petersburg, Va. in celebrating the coming fourth of July on Saturday, instead of Monday. If it is on Monday, he says, the heads of the boys will be full of it on the Sabbath."—*N. Y. Obs.*

Quere.—Which would be worst? to have the heads of the boys filled with independence, or the heads of the men with rum and whiskey, as they would be on the adoption of the proposed improvement?

"A Dissertation on the Medical Properties and injurious Effects of the habitual use of Tobacco; read according to appointment before the Medical Society of the county of Oneida, at their semi-annual meeting, January 1, 1830: By A. M'Allister, M. D."

This pamphlet, coming out as it does under the sanction of many respectable names, will not fail to receive an attentive perusal. As to our own views of the subject, we have always regarded tobacco as a poisonous, filthy weed. Those who think differently, may grapple, if they choose, with the doctor's strong reasons.

"*The Theatre.*—"A Unitarian" lifts his voice in the Gazette, against the opening of the Tremont theatre on Saturday evenings, and believes that "Bostonians will not patronise theatrical exhibitions," at that time. We are glad the "friends of the drama," and those that are "not norrow-minded or bigoted in their religious views," are alarmed for the morals and safety of our city. An order also has been passed in the Board of Aldermen, calling on the city solicitor for his opinion, whether it be lawful for the theatre to be opened for theatrical exhibitions on Saturday evenings."—*Bost. Rec.*

By the way, what if our legislatures were to pass laws for the abolition of the theatre, to take effect at some future time, sufficiently distant to prevent the sacrifice of theatrical property? This, for ought we see, would be similar to the course which has sometimes been successfully pursued in reference to slavery. That theatres have become a public nuisance, is too evident to admit of a doubt.

Commendable Liberality.—"Mr. Garrison, late editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, after being confined forty-nine days in the prison of Baltimore, has been liberated by the liberality of Arthur Tappan, of New-York. Mr. G. was fined $50, and sentenced to pay $100 costs, for an alledged libellous paragraph, respecting a merchant engaged in what has been termed the domestic slave trade."

The truth, it seems, is not to be spoken at all times, with safety, in Baltimore. It is not long since the city papers were muzzled in reference to the New-York Protestant.

Suttees.—The order for the abolition of suttees throughout British India, was "finally and formally passed on the 4th of December." The burning of widows, therefore, is now punishable by the courts as a crime, throughout that territory.

Baptist Theological Seminary at Hamilton. The annual commencement of this institution was held on Wednesday the 2d inst. The occasion drew together a large audience, who were highly gratified with the exercises.

Western Reserve College.—The New-York Observer says, that the inhabitants of that city have recently contributed between twenty and thirty thousand dollars to the funds of this institution.

Union Theological Seminary.—The number of scholars at this seminary is said to be almost forty. More are expected. The whole course of study is three years.

Bethel meetings are to be held in Albany this summer, as appears from the Register; one in the morning, and another in the afternoon of each Sabbath.

Rev. Mr. Barns, of Morristown, has accepted the call from the 1st presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. Stone, of Chestertown, Maryland, has been elected to the bishopric of that state.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Orange county, has accepted the call from the reformed presbyterian church in Albany.

The census of this village, which has just been taken, gives eight thousand three hundred and twenty, as the total number of inhabitants.

CENTRAL AGENCY.

The following is communicated by the Secretary of the Central Agency of the American Home Missionary Society:—

MR. HASTINGS—I have just received several reports from missionaries of the A. H. M. Society. These reports contain some things which ought to encourage the friends of Zion to persevere in the good work of extending the labours of the ministers of the cross over every portion of the United States.

One missionary remarks, speaking of his bible class and Sabbath school—"A concert of secret prayer by the members of the church, during the hour in which the bible class assembled, had been observed in their behalf, for more than a year. But the blessing was not realised till the Sabbath school was opened, about the first of May, and teachers were appointed from the members of the bible class.—Now a special spirit of prayer was imparted to a few members of the church, for their young teachers, almost all of whom were impenitent. Another secret concert was proposed and observed by some of the sisters of the church, at 8 o'clock every morning. At the same time, there began to prevail among the teachers a more general consciousness that they were unfit for the solemn work in which they were engaged; and a number of them had recently come to the conclusion to relinquish their charge. But at the next teacher's meeting, which is held on Wednesday of every week, we found a number of them very seriously impressed; and before the succeeding Sabbath, three of the female teachers, and three or four of the larger scholars, were rejoicing in hope. This was on the last Sabbath but one in May. Since that time, the work has had a still, solemn, and gradual progress. The number of the hoping is now about twenty, and perhaps as many more are under conviction. It is too early to say much about the character of this work. We hope and believe, however, that it is genuine, and trust that which we have now experienced is only the first fruits of a more plentiful harvest. We have one or more meetings every day in the week; and on the Sabbath five, including the Sabbath school."

But another writes in a different strain:—"In the face of much opposition, we have succeeded in erecting a standard for the cause of temperance. A society has been formed, the year past, on the principle of entire abstinence, and seventy individuals have set their names to the constitution. Yet, sorrowful to relate, but few of this number are the professed followers of Christ. Oh, when will Christians *see* and *feel* and *act* right. Opposition to the cause of temperance is to be expected, from the dissipated, the ungodly, the profane; but for professed Christians to oppose the ambassador of Christ, when he bears testimony against the prevailing vices of the times, and sounds the alarm in God's holy mountain, fills his eyes with tears, his soul with distress, and covers the pious heart with unutterable grief."

Another missionary, from another portion of the field, writes thus:—"The standard of christian life has been rising during the last six months. Christians, many of them, appear to feel more deeply the importance of coming out from the world and being separate. And those who do not feel this, or who oppose the progress of this standard, are evidently drawing nearer in their communion with the ungodly. Thus a line is drawing, of solemn and fearful interest, showing "*who is on the Lord's side.*"

To Correspondents.—JUVENIS shall appear next week: Also, the Report of the Western Education Society. A. B. is under consideration. A number of smaller favours have been received.

C. S. A. will please send us the file, as he proposes.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

From Colombia.—The ship Athenian, arrived at New-York, from Carthagena, has papers to May 30. Several of Bolivar's officers are passengers in this vessel.

It will be seen by the message of Bolivar below, that he declines further power and office, and is about to leave Colombia. It is said he is to go to England. If Bolivar adhere to the sentiments of his message, all the glory which once surrounded his name, will return and shine with renewed lustre.

The Colombian Congress adopted a new constitution (not yet published) on the 4th May, and then elected, after three ballotings, Joaquin Mosquera, president, and Gen. Domingo Caicedo, vice-president. The latter immediately entered on his duties, and issued a patriotic proclamation. Mosquera was not in Bogota at the time of the election. A committee announced the election to Bolivar, who expressed great pleasure at the choice, and at himself being once more a private citizen.

Message of his Excellency the Liberator President to the Constituent Congress:—

Fellow-Citizens—The constitution being settled, and charged as you are by the nation with the nomination of the high functionaries who are to preside over the republic, I think it proper to reiterate my repeated protestations, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you honour me with your suffrages.—You should be assured that the good of my country requires of me the sacrifice of separating myself forever from the country which gave me life, in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow citizens. Venezuela, in order to justify her secession, has ascribed ambitious views to me; next she would allege my re-election as an obstacle to reconciliation, and finally the republic would be subject to dismemberment, or a civil war. The considerations which I submitted to Congress on the day of its installation, combined with many others, should all concur to persuade Congress that its most imperious obligation is to give to the people of Columbia new magistrates possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal.

I beseech you, fellow citizens, to receive this message as a proof of my most ardent patriotism, and of the love I have ever professed for Colombia. SIMON BOLIVAR.

Bogota, April 27, 1830.

ANSWER OF CONGRESS.

Sir—Congress is possessed of your message of the 27th inst. in which you reiterate your resolution not to accept again the chief magistracy, even though you should be honoured with the votes of the representatives of the people, and has taken the same into consideration.

Congress duly appreciate this new proof of the civism and disinterestedness that animate you. It realises in our view, the glory that by many titles you have already acquired, and putting to flight the imputations launched against you, confirms your credit, and consolidates your reputation.

You may be assured, sir, that each one of the members of Congress, obeying the impulses of patriotism and duty, and his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his conscience on the election day, the reasons that have induced you to solicit that you may not be re-elected; and these will determine his vote. Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, sir, and for the nation, Congress entertains the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honour and loving the glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care that the lustre of your name shall pass to posterity in such light as befits the founder of the independence of Colombia.

Such, sir, are the sentiments of Congress, which, by its order, I have the honour to communicate to you.

Hall of the Session, Bogota, April 30, 1830.
VINCENTE BORREZO.
To his Ex. SIMON BOLIVAR,
Liberator President, &c. &c.

The United States not recognised as a Nation by the Turks!—In the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, all powers at peace with Turkey, were to have free access to the Black sea, for their vessels. By the following letter it would seem that this country is not recognised as a nation by the Sublime Porte. The intrigues of Austria and England, as stated in the letter below, must be the cause of this refusal to give us the same privileges as other nations:—

"*Smyrna, March* 24, 1830.

"The Java is here, and I have dined with Commodore Biddle. It seems, however, that but little hopes are entertained of an arrangement with the Sultan respecting commerce. He (the Sultan) will not yet recognise the Americans as a nation, to which England and Austria have very likely contributed.

"The Sultan is about to create a monopoly of coffee and opium, to raise money. He is said to be enraged, and I am afraid he will be furious when all his men of war have returned, and commence another war.

"Haytien, Colombian, Brazilian, Chilian, and all other similar vessels, are likewise excluded from going into the Black sea, unless their governments are recognised by Turkey."

DOMESTIC.

Another Mail Robbery.—On the delivery of the northern mail at the post-office in Albany, on Monday evening of last week, it was discovered to have been cut open, and rifled of its contents. Suspicion having attached to two of the passengers, who sat on the back seat, one of whom left the stage in the north part of the city, the latter was afterwards identified and arrested, and a considerable sum of money, and a letter postmarked at Whitehall, were found upon him. He soon confessed where he had left the contents of the mail, and the letters were recovered. The money in bills found upon him, $115, exactly agreed with the amount the letters purported to contain. His name is John Fisher; he had lived in Albany and Troy for the last ten years, until recently, when he removed to Waterford. On searching the house in which he lived at Waterford, a number of articles were found, which had been taken from trunks stolen from a stage on the Schenectady road, a few nights previous to the robbery of the western mail; and several circumstances went to show that he was concerned in the last mentioned robbery. The person who sat on the back seat of the stage with Fisher, and whom he accused as an accomplice, left the stage when it stopped at the post-office, and has not since been discovered.

The above account is abridged from the Albany Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last. The same paper of Thursday, says—"Among the bank bills taken from the mail when it was robbed on the Schenectady turnpike, was a fifty dollar bill, which has been traced by our police, and was yesterday found by Mr. Meigs, in Waterford. The bill was passed by Fisher, who was arrested on Monday night, for robbing the northern mail. It is conclusive evidence that he was concerned in the first named robbery."

Another.—The post-office at Springfield, Mass. was broken open in the night of the 19th inst. the mail bag cut open, and the package containing the letters for the Albany post-office, for distribution, taken out, and a part of them opened. It is supposed that the robbers became alarmed before they could open more, and fled in haste, as the tools which were used in breaking into the office were left behind. Some of the letters were much torn; but there appeared to have been no money in them.

And Another.—Christian Weirich, lately appointed postmaster at Claysville, Pa. was apprehended at Wheeling on the 5th inst. and committed to prison, for the offence of having purloined $1000 from a letter which had been mailed in his office from a merchant in Pittsburgh. "The letter (says the Wheeling Gazette) reached its place of destination, with some strips of paper substituted for the money. Among these was a Washington way-bill, with the top and the postmaster's name at the bottom torn off, and a piece of coarse paper, with "Washington" scribbled on it, evidently put into the letter for the purpose of exciting suspicion against the Washington post-office, and to screen the thief. But it often happens with rogues, that the very means they take to avert suspicion, fix it on them and lead to detection. Such was the case in this instance. In comparing the writing on the scraps, with the way-bills from the different post-offices, it was found that the colour of the ink, and the appearance of the figures, corresponded exactly with the ink and figures on the Claysville way-bills. On Wednesday, after this discovery, Weirich made his appearance in Wheeling. He was apprehended on suspicion, searched, and the money found in one of his pockets. Mr. Eichbaum, the postmaster at Pittsburgh, was here, and is entitled to great credit for his assistance in detecting the thief. He overhauled the Claysville post-office, and found $200, supposed to have been purloined from another letter. Weirich was generally *considered* an honest man, is quite wealthy, and it might have been supposed that he was above temptation."

Another Still.—On the 31st of March last, says the Chautauque Republican, of the 9th inst. M. A. Lowry, Esq. postmaster, of Pine-Grove, Pen. enclosed $450 in two letters, and directed them to two mercantile houses in Albany. They arrived there by due course of mail, but had been broken open, the money taken out, and in its stead were found a piece of post-office wrapping-paper, and a note, the purport of which was, that detection was impossible; that the thief was an *honest* man, and would return the money in two or three years, with interest. As the bag containing the letters was not opened between Buffalo and Albany, the robbery must have taken place between Pine-Grove and Buffalo. [The clerk in the post-office at Jamestown, Chautauque county, was recently arrested on suspicion of having committed the offence; but after an examination of two days, he was discharged; and the affair yet remains a mystery.]

Lockport Trials.—We learn, (says the Canandaigua Repository), that after much difficulty and delay, the court succeeded in empannelling a jury on Wednesday of last week, and the trial of Col. Jewett, who was keeper of Fort-Niagara at the time Morgan was confined there, was moved on by the special counsel. Orasmus Turner, the first witness called on the part of the people, refused to testify, and was imprisoned for contempt of court, on three several commitments, for thirty days each, and fined the sum of $250. Bruce and Whitney likewise refused to testify, and were fined and imprisoned for contempt, and ordered back to the gaol of this county. A letter from Lockport, to a gentleman in this village, dated last Saturday, says: "They [the court] have got through with the testimony on the part of the people, against Jewett, but make out nothing of importance against him. They will probably enter a nonsuit to-night. Giddins was brought here to testify; but he has left, and gone to parts unknown." [A later account says that Col. Jewett was acquitted.]

Emigrants.—The Quebec Gazette states, that 8350 emigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland, have arrived at that port since the opening of the navigation; and that from the last information, the number of emigrations the present year will be as high as 30,000. And the Middlebury (Vt.) American, of the 23d inst. mentions, that during the previous week, about one thousand Irish emigrants, were brought up Lake-Champlain from Canada, and chiefly left at Whitehall, whence they spread themselves over the country; and that it was expected the boats would bring one or two hundred each trip, for weeks to come. It is added, that "they find themselves disappointed and destitute." The Canada papers say that the more wealthy emigrants remain with them; while the indigent flock into the states.

Breach in the Canal.—In consequence of the late heavy rains, an extensive breach took place on Tuesday last, in the Erie canal, a few rods beyond the great embankment at Pittsford.—About four hundred men were employed to repair it, and it was hoped they would complete it within ten days. Several smaller breaches have also occurred, and in one instance a culvert gave way.

Destructive Storm.—The Tennessee papers give the particulars of a most destructive storm experienced at Shelbyville, Charlotte, and other places in that state, on the night of the 31st ult. At Shelbyville, the court-house, market-house, methodist church, the brick hotel, the bank, and many other valuable buildings, were prostrated in an instant. Five young men (among whom was Mr. Newton, editor of the Intelligencer) were killed, and many others bruised and wounded. In Charlotte, between thirty and forty buildings, including the court-house, were demolished; the public records lost, and the fragments of the buildings scattered through the country for miles. Two persons were so badly injured, that it was not expected they would recover. In Rutherford county, about sixty houses were either blown down or unroofed; and although no lives were lost, many persons were much injured. One man was found next morning, in a state of insensibility, with a log lying upon him; his wife was much injured; his son of thirteen years, and a daughter of seven, had each a leg broken, and a daughter of eleven had an arm broken. The loss of property is said to be immense.

The Astor Case.—The third case at issue between the State and John Jacob Astor, was decided in the U. S. circuit court on Friday, in favour of Mr. Astor. The two cases tried at this term must be carried before the supreme court of the United States by writs of error, in pursuance of the act of the legislature on this subject; and should the judgment of this court be there affirmed, the whole matter in question will be definitely settled, both parties being obligated by the terms of their compromise, to abandon the controversy, whenever three of five cases shall have been fully determined in favour of either party.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

R. Crowninshield, Jun.—The Salem Gazette, after giving an account of the suicide of Crowninshield, adds the following:—"R. Crowninshield, Jr. was an extraordinay character; such as is not often reared in our country, or produced under our institutions. Though his conduct for eight years past has been the topic of frequent remark in this town, and he has spent a considerable portion of his time in it; yet very few of our citizens even knew his person, or ever saw him. He was the leader among his associates, over whom his influence was absolute. His education, self-command, temperance, caution, vigilence, enterprise, audacity, fertility in resources, and freedom from moral restraints, combined to make him dreaded as a formidable foe to a peaceful community, filling it with fearful apprehensions for the safety of property, dwellings, and lives. His suicide was not unexpected to his confederates, for after his arrest it was remarked by one of them, that he had sworn a solemn oath that he would never live either to be hanged publicly or go to the state-prison."

Gold.—In Macdonough, Geo. lately, four men, in one day's digging, obtained gold to the value of $1290. The land where it was found was lately sold for $25.

The President of the United States, with a part of his family, left Washington on the 17th ult. for Tennessee. After giving the requisite attention to his private affairs, it is stated by the Richmond Enquirer, that it is the purpose of the President to ascertain personally the disposition of the Indians to remove beyond the Mississippi. This will carry him necessarily through several of the south-western and southern states.

Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, charging all persons whatever, (Indians, as well as others), to refrain from digging or taking away any gold or silver ore which may be found on the Cherokee Indian lands. The U. S. troops have removed all the gold hunters from said territories. As the whites moved out, the Indians who had been driven off, marched in, with great joy and exultation, amidst the hearty curses of their disappointed predecessors. The troops are to scour the gold regions once a week.

At the late court of common pleas in the county of Ontario, Jonathan Smith, a worthy farmer of Farmington, and one of the first settlers, aged about 62, was appointed foreman of the grand jury. This gentleman, Judge Howell remarked, "was foreman of the first grand jury impanelled in Ontario county," thirty-seven years ago. At that time there was but one lawyer in the county, which embraced the whole western part of the state.

The citizens of Williamstown, in Berkshire county, have determined to make a road to the summit of Saddle mountain, and to erect an observatory thereon.

NOTICE.

The Utica Wilberforce Auxiliary Colonisation Society, will hold their annual meeting on the evening of the 5th of July next, at the first Presbyterian Church.

By order of the Board of Managers,
THOMAS R. WALKER, Sec'ry.
Utica, June 29, 1830.

MARRIED,

In this village, on the 16th inst. by Rev. Dr. Lansing, Mr. *James Beatley*, merchant, of New-York, to Miss *Ruth Strickland*, of this village.

On the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. *Thomas Wood*, to Miss *Mary Smith*, both recently from Yorkshire, England.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. *Gideon Wolcott*, to Miss *Ruth Sweetland*, both of this village.

DEATHS.

In New-Hartford, on Friday evening last, after a lingering illness, *John Sherrell*, eldest son of Mr. Lewis Sherrell, in the 20th year of his age.

At Palatine, Montgomery co. on the 20th inst. Mrs. *Gertrude Newkirk*, widow of Col. Charles Newkirk.

In Berkeley, Mass. Capt. *Thomas Briggs*, aged 98. His father lived over 100 years, and his grandfather 110; and all resided in that town.

A NEW SUPPLY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received a new supply of Woods on Infant Baptism, Dick's Christian Philosopher and Philosophy of Religion, Daily Food, Scott's History of Scotland, Child's Botany, The Little Philosopher, in 3 parts, Barber's Grammar of Elocution, &c.

Also, just received, Hoyt's Antiquarian Researches, comprising a history of the Indian Wars in New-England, Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, Hart's Geography, Sequel to Popular Lessons, &c.
Utica, June 29, 1830.

BOTANICAL LECTURES.

MR. F. EDGERTON proposes to give a Course of Lectures on the science of Botany, if sufficient encouragement is given.
Utica, June 15, 1830. 24

CODFISH AND MACKEREL.

JUST received, direct from Boston—
250 quintals Codfish,
50 barrels Mackerel.
PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, June 14, 1830. 24w3

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

FRUIT.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a Supply of fresh FRUIT, among which are—
80 boxes Raisins, 30 drums Figs,
50 do. Lemons, 10 do. Sultana Raisins,
20 do. Oranges, 40 bales Almonds, &c. &c.
PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOM & MUSIC STORE.

GEORGE DUTTON informs the Public, that he is receiving from the manufactories of Dubois & Stodert and Rob't & Wm. Nunns, an excellent assortment of Piano Fortes, which he offers at the New-York prices, from $160 to $400; and he begs the opportunity to say, that their instruments are too well known, to need any other notice concerning them, than that they are *here* offered for sale. Nor does the advertiser solicit the patronage of the public, further than his skill in selection and honesty in dealing shall justify, or the apparent satisfaction of all his former patrons and purchasers shall prove him deserving. Yet he nevertheless does not consider himself so infallible in taste and judgment, but that he will be very happy to have those who may wish to purchase call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of Musical Instruments, &c. as usual; and last, but not least, a GRAND CABINET ORGAN, built by Erben & Hall, of New-York, comprising the stops, dulciana, diapason, violano, and clarionet. It is voiced for the parlour; the tones of a richness and purity unequalled, and in point of elegance it challenges with safety its equal in this country; and it must be considered a great acquisition to the parlour of any gentleman attached to sacred, martial, or patoral music.
Utica, June 9, 1830. 23w6

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situate in Deerfield, about four and a half miles from Utica, on the road to Trenton Falls.—It contains about eighty acres of good land, about fifty of which are under improvement, and well watered. On the premises are a framed House and Barn, and other out-buildings, with a good orchard, containing about one hundred and fifty trees, cansisting of apples, plums and cherries. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the Subscribers, on the premises.
LINUS BIDDLECOME.
NEHEMIAH A. COBB.
Deerfield, June 14, 1830. 24w4

PETER PARLEY's GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known. From the numerous recommendations of the present work we select the following:—

By Rev. Mr. Whittelsey, principal of the Utica Seminary for Young Ladies:—"This is an admirable little book. While it happily conveys instruction, it also provides rational amusement, to the youthful mind. The youngest child that can read will not fail to be instructed by this work; and it may justly be placed among the most useful publications designed to facilitate the education of children. It is worthy of a place in every nursery, and in every primary school."

By the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser:—"It seems to us to be one of the best elementary books ever written, and calculated most eminently to advance youth in the knowledge of geography. It contains nine maps, together with seventy-five engravings, representing the costume, customs, &c. of different nations, and views of noted public buildings. The questions and descriptions cannot but interest children; and being interested, they must learn." *Utica, June* 15, 1830.

Franklin Primer—Improved Reader—and American Class-Book.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a supply of these very popular School Books, recently recommended by the Boston Convention of School Teachers. [This meeting was attended by more than two hundred persons, consisting of gentlemen, teachers, and other friends of education, from Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont.] H. & T. will soon be prepared to supply Booksellers with these Works, on the same terms with the publisher at Greenfield.
Utica, June 8, 1830.

GROCERIES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee street, (Green Store), are now receiving a fresh supply of GROCERIES, comprising almost every article usually kept in their line of business, which they offer at a very small advance from the New-York prices, for cash.
Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.

50 chests fresh Teas, 10 hhds. Brown Sugars,
20 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Loaf Do.
Just received, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
No. 90, Genesee street.
Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO.

30 hhds. Molasses, 60 bbls. Mackerel,
150 qt's Codfish, 40 kegs Tobacco,
15 bbls. Shad, Now receiving, and for sale,
By PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, the Ontario and Utica Mills Flour, by the barrel or quantity, by
April 6, 1830. [14] PARKER & HASTINGS.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

We give place to the following, at the suggestion of a respected correspondent. We would observe, however, that the second, third, fourth, and fifth stanzas are from the pen of Milman, almost without the slightest alteration.* The first and the last three stanzas have evidently been added by some inferior hand :—

THE STAR IN THE EAST.

Hail the blest morn, when the great Mediator
Did from the regions of glory descend!
Shepherds, go worship the babe in the manger;
Lo! for his guards the bright angels attend.

CHORUS.
Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Shine on our darkness, and lend us thine aid:
Star in the east! the horizon adorning,
Guide where the infant Redeemer is laid.

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining;
Low lies his bed with the beasts of the stall;
Angels adore him, in slumber reclining,
Maker and Monarch, and Saviour of all!

Say, shall we greet him with costly devotion?
Odours of Edom, an offering divine;
Gems from the mountain, or pearls from the ocean;
Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gold would his favour secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

Low at his feet, we in humble prostration,
Lose all our sorrow, and trouble, and strife;
There we receive his divine consolation,
Flowing afresh from the fountain of life.

He is our friend in the midst of temptation,
Faithful supporter, whose love cannot fail;
Rock of our refuge, and hope of salvation;
Light to direct us through death's gloomy vale.

Star of the morning! thy brightness declining,
Shortly must fade, when the sun doth arise;
Beaming refulgent, His glory eternal
Shines on the children of love in the skies.

* The alterations, in a literary point of view, will not be regarded as improvements.

The following article, from the Vermont Chronicle, contains some pretty important inquiries. By the way, the editor of that paper supposes that we misunderstood his views in a former quotation. If so, the following article from his own columns, will serve to set the matter right, especially as he gives it the sanction of his own approbation :—

"It would doubtless be difficult, and probably impossible, in the present state of the world, to free the practice of sacred music from all abuses. It is not our prerogative to judge the heart. But all I would contend for as practicable, is, that church music should be considered as forming a part of divine worship, practiced in every age of the church, with the sanction and in obedience to the commands of the Most High; that the practice of it should be considered as a sacred employment, and that none should engage in it who professedly despise religious things. Most professors of religion will agree with me in considering church music as a part of divine worship. Why is it then, I ask, that the Sabbath breaker, the gambler, the habitually intemperate, and the openly profane, are so often not only permitted to join with our choirs of singers, but even employed to teach sacred music? Can any knowledge of the art, or skill in the practice of music, compensate for a want of correct principles and a good moral character? I conscientiously answer, no.

"Still, teachers of sacred music, of the character I have described, are often employed, to my personal knowledge, and that too by professors of religion. The consequence is, that wrong impressions are made as to the nature and design of church music; singing schools are considered rather as places of amusement than otherwise; and as such, are deserted by the sincere followers of Christ. In a short time the majority of the choir are like their teacher; and when he leaves them, if their performance is not sufficiently animating to induce them to attend and sing for amusement, they leave the choir, and the few who still keep their place from principle, find themselves in a situation but little better, perhaps worse, than before the school commenced. I do not say that all these consequences invariably follow, but it is seldom otherwise.

"But some may ask, "What can be done? The number of teachers of the right class is so small, that but few places could be supplied." I know here is a difficulty, and it has arisen from the fact, that (as I said before) the church are asleep on this subject, and have been asleep, till the people of the world have taken peaceable possession of the seats in the sanctuary, which should be occupied by those only, who, apparently at least, worship in spirit and in truth. But let the church awake to the cultivation of church music, as a duty incumbent upon them, and they may in time free themselves from this dilemma.

"PHILOMOUSAS."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Among the minutes of the General Assembly, as published in the Philadelphian, we find the following in reference to theological seminaries; particularly those in the western states, as we presume :—

The committee to whom was referred, by the last General Assembly, the memorial of the West-Lexington Presbytery, made the following report which was adopted, viz.—

That the said memorial set forth the evils, which, in the opinion of the memorialists, threaten the church, from the operation of numerous theological seminaries, existing independently of the General Assembly, and adopting different systems of government, and different courses of study. To counteract these evils, it proposes that the General Assembly should take all the theological seminaries throughout our bounds, under its immediate and absolute control, and prescribe a course of study which shall be uniform in them all.

These are the prominent points of the memorial under consideration. Your committee are ready to acknowledge, that there are evils of a very formidable character, which are likely to arise from the indefinite multiplication of theological seminaries, under the care of a single Synod or Presbytery.—They fear that the standard of theological education in the presbyterian church will ultimately fall far below that maintained in some other christian denominations, and thus the respectability and usefulness of our clergy be greatly impaired. They believe, also, that much good, that might have resulted from having a larger portion of young men brought into personal acquaintance with each other, and educated upon the same plan, must now be lost; and that we must content ourselves with less of harmony of feeling, and unity of sentiment, than might, under other circumstances, have been secured.

Believing, however, that it is perfectly competent to every Presbytery or Synod to adopt what plan they may think best, not inconsistent with the constitution of the church, for the education of their own young men; and finding that the Assembly has long sanctioned their so doing; your committee are of opinion that this subject is not within the rightful jurisdiction of the General Assembly; and that even if it were, it would, under existing circumstances, be highly inexpedient to adopt the course proposed by the memorialists. They therefore beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

From the New-York Observer.

STRIKING PARALLEL.

The Hon. Mr. Sprague, of Maine, in his speech before the Senate on the Indian bill, introduced the following striking parallel between the plan proposed by the Secretary of War for robbing the Cherokees of their beautiful country, and that adopted by the arch enemy of man for the expulsion of our first parents from the garden of Eden :—

"I confess, sir, that I cannot but indulge fears of the use which may be made by the war department, of the half a million of dollars, to be appropriated by this bill. We do know, that, in making treaties, there have been instances of valuable reservations of land, and large sums of money, being secretly given to individual chiefs, by confidential arrangements, to induce them to yield to our wishes, and betray the confidence reposed in them by their nation. Is it uncharitable to apprehend that such things may happen, under the directions of the present Secretary of War? Toward that high officer I have no feeling of unkindness. I seek no imputation upon his motives; but his official acts I am bound, by the duties of my station, to examine. Look at the instructions given by him in May last, to Gen. Carroll, who was sent as an agent of the government to induce the Cherokees to a removal. They express, throughout, much solicitude for the welfare of the Indians, and profess to consult their best interests. But I am constrained to look at the acts to be done; the course of conduct prescribed. He is directed not to meet the Cherokees in "general council," for "the consequence would be, what it has been, a firm refusal to acquiesce;" but to "appeal to the chiefs and influential men; *not together, but apart*, at their own houses; and to make *offers to them of extensive reservations in fee simple, and other rewards*," to obtain "their acquiescence." He is further told, "The more *careful* you are *to secure from even the chiefs the official character* you bear, the better." And again, "Go to them *not as a negotiator*, but as a *friend*." "Open to each a view of his danger;" "enlarge on their comparative degradation as a people, and the total impossibility of their ever attaining to *higher privileges*, while they retain their relations to a people who seek to get rid of them;" that their laws "will be superseded and trodden under foot." Again: "Enlarge upon the *advantage of their condition in the west*. There the general government *would* protect them; *improve them by instruction*." They would become *our equals* in privileges, civil and religious; and that "by refusing" to remove, "they must, necessarily, entail destruction upon their race."

"I cannot but remark the parallel between the course here prescribed, and that which expelled our first parents from Paradise.—When the arch tempter sought their removal, he assailed them "*not together*;" lest their joint "*council*" should have baffled his arts; but found the feebler woman "*apart*" from her husband, deprived of the aid of her natural adviser, and *carefully concealing his* "*official character*" of satanic majesty; assuming the guise of a "*friend*," a kind instructor; he told her—"Pursue the course which I advise, and the evils which have been predicted shall not follow! "Ye shall not surely die;" but you shall be *enlightened and elevated*; "your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." She listened and yielded :—

> "Earth felt the wound, and nature from her seat,
> Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe,
> That all was lost."

"She was then made the instrument of seducing the man also, and both were driven from the garden of Eden, where their Creator had placed them, to the unsubdued wilderness of the world, and a flaming sword for ever barred their return."

The following, from the Journal of Humanity, reminds us of the ancient family of Rhecabites: See 35th of Jeremiah :—

ANOTHER FAMILY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We have mentioned two such societies, one in New-York and the other in Vermont. We now have the pleasure of adding one lately formed in New-Hampshire. It was at the close of a family meeting. The father and mother, and all their children, with their husbands and wives, making eighteen in all, (we are not sure that this number does not include some grandchildren), put their names to a pledge substantially as follows :—

"Believing temperance to be essential to the happiness and respectability of the family, we hereby form ourselves into a Family Temperance Society, and solemnly engage,

"1. That we will wholly abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except as a medicine.

"2. That we will exert our influence to preserve the family and its descendants strictly temperate."

Would it not be well to form such societies universally, admitting children to the honour of membership, say on their tenth birth-day, not without proper preparation and due solemnities, so as to make it an object of hope in childhood, and of distinct and serious recollection through the perilous season of youth?

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

RELICT OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

One of the periodicals of Marseilles, has just published a curious document lately found among the archives of the bank of St. George, in Genoa. It is the entire of a letter from Christopher Columbus, to that establishment. This letter bears date only ten years after the great discovery of the admiral. It is wanting, as may be seen, in his proper signature, in place of which are given a long string of titles growing out of that event, and purely in character with the swelling and sounding habit of the nation for which he had done so much, and a citizen of which he had become :—

To the most noble Gentlemen of the magnificent Bank of St. George, in Genoa.

Most noble Gentlemen—However my body may be on the go, or travelling, my heart is always near unto you. Our Saviour has done me the greatest favour which has ever been done to any man, since the time of David. The results of my undertaking are brilliant, and would be much greater, were it not that the government dissimilates, for prudential reasons. I am about to make another voyage to the Indies, in the name of the most Holy Trinity, with an intention of returning once more; but since I am mortal, I leave orders with Don Diego, my son, that he remit to you annually, the tenth part of my revenues, in payment of the imposts upon the wheat, wine, and other objects of comestibles. If this tenth is worthy of consideration, you will receive it; if not, you will give me the credit of having a good will. I recommend my son to you very particularly.

Mr. Nicholas Oderigo knows more about my discovery, than I do myself. I have sent him a copy of the maps, that they may be preserved with the greatest care. I am very desirous that you should see them. Their majesties, the King and Queen, are daily heaping their honours upon me. I pray that the most Holy Trinity may preserve you, and prosper your magnificent establishment. *Seville, April* 2, 1502.

The Great Admiral of the Ocean, Sea-Viceroy and Governor of the Islands and Terra-Firma of Asia and of the Indies, my sovereigns the King and Queen, and Captain-General of the Marine and his Council. "S. S. A. S. X. M. Y."*

* These initials signify Supplex Sevus Altissimi, Salvatorus Xristi, Maria, Josephi.

AERIAL BARRIER.

The extreme rarity of the air on high mountains, must, of course, affect animals. A person breathing on the summit of Mount Blanc, although expanding his chest as much as usual, really takes in at each respiration only half as much air as he does below; exhibiting a contrast to a man in a diving bell, who, at thirty-four feet under water, is breathing air of double density; at sixty-eight feet, of triple, and so on. It is known that travellers, and even their practised guides, often fall down suddenly, as if struck by lightning, when approaching lofty summits, on account chiefly of the thinness of the air which they are breathing, and some minutes elapse before they recover. It appears from all this, that although our atmosphere be fifty miles high, it is so thin beyond three miles and a half, that mountain ridges of greater elevation are nearly as effectual barriers between nations of men, as the islands or rocky ridges in the sea, between the finny tribes inhabiting the opposite coasts.

VEGETABLE BAROMETERS.

A French paper states that numerous plants afford new and convenient hints concerning the weather, which it may be agreeable to be informed of. Chick-weed is said always to close its blossoms some time before a rain; so that when they are observed open, one may calculate on dry weather for at least several hours. As long as they continue to unfold and display themselves, the whole day may be depended upon. If, on the contrary, the flowers withdraw themselves in their green envelope, the pedestrian need wish no better hint to take his umbrella in his walk. All kinds of clover, we are further informed, close up their leaves at the approach of a storm; and this is so marked a characteristic of that family of plants, that they are often denominated "the farmer's barometer." The same practice prevails in tulips, and the greater part of the flowers with blossoms, in preparation for rain. Wild sorrel does the same in France, and in other countries the mountain ebony, the acacia and sensitive plants generally do the same.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

An impression made on one part of the body will often produce a nervous affection elsewhere, at a distance from the original seat of the disease, and where no such obvious explanation of the fact presents itself. A disease in the liver produces a pain in the right shoulder; a disease in the heart produces a pain in the back. The late Dr. Wollaston was accustomed to relate the following :—He ate some ice-cream after dinner, which his stomach seemed to be incapable of digesting. Some time afterwards, when he had left the dinner table to go to the drawing room, he found himself lame from a violent pain in one ankle. Suddenly he became sick; the ice-cream was ejected from the stomach; and this was followed by an instantaneous relief of the pain in the foot.—*Mr. Brodie.*

SICILIAN STATISTICS.

According to the last census, Sicily contains 1,780,000 inhabitants, of which 300,000 are ecclesiastics. There are in the island 1,119 convents, containing 30,000 monks, and 30,000 nuns. The nobility of this small population, consists of six dukes, 217 princes, 217 marquises, 2000 barons, and the same number of an order called gentlemen. In Palermo, whose population is only 150,000, there are 388 churches.

THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA AND THE MOON.

Russia in her whole circumference surpasses the surface of the moon by 123,885 English square miles, assuming that the moon is like the earth, covered with two thirds of sea. The surface of the moon amounts to 2,505,261 English square miles; allowing one third of which for continent, gives 835,087 square miles. Russia counted in 1818, without her dominions in America, 958,972 square miles. The empire spreads out 174 degrees of longitude, and 36 1-2 degrees of latitude, i. e. the 19th part of the surface of the earth, without sea, the 14th part of our hemisphere, and the 28th part of the whole globe.—*N. Orleans Mer. Adv.*

Reynolds took the altitude of a man's taste by his stories and his wit, and of his understanding by the remarks which he repeated, (he being a weak man who quotes common things as oracles), and observed that the real character of a man was found out by his amusements. Johnson agreed with him, and said, "No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures."

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$112 50a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	117 50a118	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	10a11	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	12a13	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a9 00	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 87a5 00	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 50	—— brown	8a9
Rye flour	3 00a3 25	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 03a1 10	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 12a1 15	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	63a65	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	55a56	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	36a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honorable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

Dr. STERRY's HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensatory, No. 39, Genesee street. *July* 28, 1829. 30

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica :— Utica, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy. Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine :—

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

Sir—I consider it the duty of every man to give publicity to any thing, coming immediately under his observation, that may tend to the benefit of the human family. I therefore give the following statement, in good faith, and from the conviction that it will prove serviceable to many :—

Abraham Vanderpool has been employed in my stone ware factory several months; during which time he had one of the most inveterate and offensive ulcerated sore legs that ever came within my notice; and, in fact, the fetor arising from it was such as drove each man successively from my employ, almost as soon as engaged. He was directed to commence using Dr. Marshall's Ambrosion. A few bottles of this article removed the offensive smell, *healed the part entirely*, and improved his health in a very high degree. The effect of this medicine was truly astonishing. I shall only add, that this man had been in the hospital at Philadelphia for several months, and left it uncured; and has since had considerable but ineffectual medical aid. AMOS GAY.

Utica, Dec. 31, 1829.

New-Hartford, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1820.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficul operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. John Williams, Messrs. Storrs & Co. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, and Messrs. Hitchcock & Swan, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, No. 98, Genesee street, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

HITCHCOCK's NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK, *KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.*

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years :—

"New-York, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen :—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients, and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints* of *children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. Williams & Co. and Warner & Harvey, Druggists, Genesee street.

August 25, 1829. 34

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT being made in paying monies due on a mortgage, executed November 17th, A. D. 1826, by Zacharias Weaver, of Vernon, Oneida county, to Asa Willard, and recorded at the clerk's office of Oneida county, in book L. of mortgages, pages 44, 45, and 46, of premises situated in Vernon aforesaid, being part of lot number twenty seven in the late Oneida purchase; bounded southerly by lands of the Oneida Indians, westerly by the land of Reuben King, northerly by the lands of Briggs Jewett, easterly by lands belonging to the heirs of Andrew Langdon; containing forty-eight acres, be the same more or less; subject to a mortgage to the people of the state of New-York, executed by Daniel Freeman: Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case made and provided, said premises will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Shelburne Ives, in Vernon aforesaid, on the tenth day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. The sum due on said mortgage will be $251.88, the twenty-fifth day of May instant.—Dated May 19, 1830. ASA WILLARD, *Assignee.*

E. Allen, *Att'y.* 21

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.